o, or two hundred and eight grains of one-fourth the value of the dollar ait and to contain ninety-two grains thirteen sixteenth parts of a grain of or one hundred and four grains of indard silver. Dimes, each to be of value of one-tenth of a dollar or unit d to contain thirty-seven grains and three fifth parts of a grain of standard filver. Half dimes, each to be of the value of one-twentieth of a dollar, and to contain eighteen grains and nine sixteenth parts of a grain of pure or twenty grains and four fifth parts of a grain of standard filver. Cents, each to be the value of the -hundredth part of a dollar and to contain eleven pennyweights of copper. Half cents each to be the value of half a cent and to contain five pennyweights and a half

a pennyweight of copper. "'Section 11-That the proportional value of gold to silver, in all coins which shall, law, be current as money within the United States, shall be as 15 to 1, according to quantity in weight of pure gold or pure silver; that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with one pound weight of pure gold, and so in proportion as to any greater or less quantities of the respective

CONCLUSIONS OF THE JUDGE. A careful reading of Secretary Hamilton's report and the act of April 2, 1792, cannot fail to convince that Congress substantially adopted and enacted all of his views agreeing with those of Thomas Jefferson. It is true that Congress did not provide for the coinage of a gold dollar of 24% grains, probably for the reason that it would be too small to be practicable for use, and because, as suggested by Hamilton, in the same report, in small payments it is not perceived that any inconvenience can accrue from an entire dependence on the silver and copper coins. The chief inducement to the establishment of the small gold piece is to have a sensible object in that metal, as well as in silver, to express the unit. Fifty thousand at a time in circulation may suffice for this purpose. It has been suggested, and seems to be true, that if the provision for the silver dollar in the act of 1792 had been omitted, we would still have had a unit of one-tenth of the eagle, or 24% grains of gold, as recom-mended by Mr. Hamilton, as the idea was to have the value of denomination made equal in gold and silver. It was intended by familton's report, and the act of 1792, to have free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, after deducting one-half of 1 per cent, as in said act provided, at the ratio of 15 to 1, the then commercial values of the two metals, and both were made legal ten-

"It is undoubtedly true that the Spanish milled dollar, as it was then current, was the starting point, and the number of grains compose a gold dollar was ascertained dividing the number of grains in the lver dollar by fifteen, but this does not alter the fact that units were expressed in gold and silver. On the contrary, it seems to show that both were made units of value. he word 'unit' was employed as the equivalent of dollar, and the dollar was to coneist of either one of two different thingsone-tenth part of 247% grains of gold, or 371% grains of silver, just as equal values might be embodied in given weights of any two given commodities, such as wheat or corn. A unit of value is the unit in which values are expressed; the value of both rold and silver are expressed in the act 1792, so we had two units of value. I both had not been so expressed we could not have had bimetallism. The unit is simpthe starting point in the reckoning of money. In England, the unit is the pound sterling; in Germany, the mark; in France, the franc, while Section 20, of the act of 1792, provides, 'that the money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars and units,' etc The language of the proposition submit-

ted for decision is not as clear and satis factory as might be desired, but I am of opinion that under the act of 1792 the unit was to be the dollar. The value of this unit was to be measured in both gold and silver, 371% grains being the quantity of silver and 24% grains being the quantity of gold which were to equally express the measure and value of the unit adopted. As conceive this to be the point at issue, as understood by the parties to the controversy, and which was intended to be expressed the written statement thereof, I decide in favor of the affirmative of the proposition. WILLIAM A. VINCENT."

CHERRY TO MORTON.

Another Chapter on Cause and Effect of the Fall of Silver.

DENVER, Col., May 8 .- James A. Cherry. a well-known lawyer, to-day mailed a reply to the letter addressed to him by J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture. He

"You have not helped me, Mr. Morton, as I hoped. You do not make it clear that values cannot be affected by legislation. Did the fall of silver from 1873 to 1893 cause the legislation of 1873? You ask what sent silver down in 1893 to 84 cents an ounce. Surely that fall in its value was not the cause of legislation that preceded it. was the effect of it. Take the case of India again. Legislation stopped the further coinage of silver, taking thereby a part of the old demand and use of silver away, and its fall was flashed over the wires to the wounded producer and debtors of the world. In that case we cannot get the cause and effect turned around. The fall was the effect-the 'logical and historical' effect. You suggest that it may have been the 'legal recognition of existing facts. That is exactly what it was. Just as 'legal recognition of existing facts' (if I clearly understand your meaning) caused the fall silver 84 cents. Again, the Senate of the United States passed bill in 1891 which provided for the free coinage of silver in this country. I was believed that the bill would pass the House and probably be signed by President Harrison and become a law. Silver jumped within a week from about 94 cents an ounce to \$1.17 an ounce. That rise, remember, was not contined to this country, it made a corresponding jump in Europe We cannot be confused over the proper place to put 'cause and effect' in this in

"Make silver into money, give it all its And what a demand? How men would work and sweat and risk for it, and what joy and good it would bring the world. You coin it, Mr. Morton, and give it these uses, will furnish the demand. "Everything is now measured in gold, and that famous yard-stick of your's and Mr. Carlisle's is getting too long. The producer don't get good measure for his product; the debtor fails before such a measure and the laborer cannot live when his labor is measured by it. And the stick is growing and the desolation keeping up with

"The silver countries, on account of gold appreciation, are commencing to do all of their own manufacturing. With the loss of our manufacturing supremacy our commercial supremacy is in danger. These facts, when they are understood, are likely to cause a financial revolution, unless it is made clear that it is not due to a mistake in our financial legislation. Send more

SURPRISE IN DELAWARE. Henry I. Dupont Nearly Elected Sena-

tor-Many Votes Taken.

DOVER, Del., May 8.-There was great excitement on the floor of the Senate today while the bailoting for a United States Senator was in progress. Nine ballots were taken and nearly all of the Republicans deserted Higgins, Massey, Pennewill and Addicks, casting their votes for Henry I. Dupont, president of the Dupont Powder Company, of Wilmington. On the first ballot the Massey men went to Pennewill and the Higgins followers all voted for Dupont, On the third and fourth ballots Burton deserted Pennewill and voted for Dupont. On the fifth ballot all of Pennewill's followers, except Morgan, voted for Dupont, giving the latter twelve votes, and on the sixth, seventh and eighth ballots Morgan deserted Pennewill for Dupont, making the latter's vote thirteen. Every attempt to adjourn was defeated by strict party vote. After the eighth ballot had been taken SOUTHAMPTON, May 8 .- Arrived: Trave,

Senator Hanby, of Wilmington, moved to

take a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The yeas and nays were called and the

egality of the proceedings was questioned.

The motion was defeated. A motion by

Representative Fertimore, that the two

ses separate, was also defeated. Sen-

ator Pierce then asked for a ruling as to the right to take a recess and the Speaker decided favorably. Mr. Pierce then moved a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon and by a vote of fifteen to fourteen it was lost. On the ninth ballot Money deserted Addicks and voted for Dupont, giving the latter fourteen votes. After the ninth ballot e recess was taken until 2 p. in. On reassembling the balloting was reimed and up to 3 o'clock seventeen balots had been taken. It is said that during the recess friends of Mr. Addicks went to Mr. Moore and offered him the Addicks vote, but the offer was declined. On the seventeenth ballot Representative Fleming the memories of our departed comvoted for William Dupont, giving the lat-ter eight votes. The twenty-first ballot was taken without result and a recess was then taken until 4 o'clock. The balloting was then renewed and kept up until 5 o'clock, when

adjournment was had for consultation. When the balloting was taken up again at 8 o'clock it was seen that a combination was on foot by which H. I. Dupont was to be withdrawn and William Dupont substituted. This, however, did not meet ranged are with the approval of the Higgins men, who, ever for the thirty-third ballot again sprung the the firm.

the name of Dr. Hiram R. Burton. After forty-one ballots had been taken without result Senator Hanby moved that a recess be taken until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, which was carried by a strict party

Both William Dupont and Dr. Burton are in the city to-night and vigorous mission-ary work will be done between now and daytiesk. There seems but little doubl that the Republican programme is to elect a Senator to-morrow and they have enough votes at their command to keep up a con-tinuous joint session and to delay any adverse action the Senate may take on the resolutions to extend the time of adjourn-

PETER TURNEY INAUGURATED.

Tennessee Democrat Placed in a Stolen Gubernatorial Chair. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8.-The inauguration of Governor Peter Turney, who was declared Governor by the Legislature Friday night last, took place at noon to-day in the hall of the House of Representatives at the Capitol. The decorations of the hall were elaborate in the extreme. There was a large attendance of the members of the Legislature and visitors. The Repub. lican members were conspicuous by their ab-

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 8.-Forty-five Republicans of the Tennessee Legislature came to this city from Nashville today, refusing to be present at the inauguration of Governor Turney. They were met at the depot by Hon H. Clay Evans, the counted-out Republican, and taken to the Lookout Mountain Inn, where he gave them a banquet, after which there was a mock inauguration of Mr. Evans as Governor of

Illinois Dems for Free Silver. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.-Secretary of State Hinrichsen, chairman of the Democratic State committee, said to-day that twenty counties have so far held conventions, and, without exception, they have declared for free silver at the ratio of 16 "These twenty counties," said Mr. Hinrichsen, "have 463 of the 1,071 delegates in the State convention, so that the gold men stand a very poor show of making any fight at all in the convention. Only one county committee so far has refused to call a convention. I am expecting that the State convention will declare for free silver

Approved by Mayor Strong. ALBANY, N. Y., May 8 .- The bill for

without a dissenting vote.'

the reorganization of the police department of New York city reached the Senate today with the certificate of Mayor Strong's approval attached. In transmitting the bill, the Mayor says that it is accepted by the city of New York in spite of serious objections that have been urged against it The principal reason which influenced its acceptance is given as follows: "There is sincere belief among the people of the State outside of this city, as well as on the part of a large number of our citizens that the political party usually in the minority here ought to have a representative in the police board because that board has so great power of control over elections; and the fair exercise of that power is necessary to prevent the votes of the people in all parts of the State for President and Governor from being nullified by fraud or intimidation here.'

GORDON'S CONFESSION.

His Statement to Officer Lapeille Admitted by Judge Thompson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.-The examining trial of Fulton Gordon was resumed at 2:30 o'clock to-day. Judge Thompson stated that he had decided to admit Gordon's confession to officer Lapeille, as it was entirely competent. The prosecution this afternoon caused a subpoena to be issued for Webster Gazlay, who was present when court opened. It was stated that the prosecution expected to show that Gazlay was the man who accompanied Gordon to Lucy Smith's house after informing him that Brown and his wife had gone there. Gazlay, however, testified that he had no knowledge of the deplorable affair, and he

Officer Lapeille testified as to Gordon's statement made in the ambulance. Gordon said he went into the room and his first shot would have killed Brown if Mrs. Gordon had not jumped in the way. Brown, he said, had fired while he was getting out his pistol. After the first shot out of Brown's revolver, Gordon said he grabbed him. After several shots had been fired Brown dropped his pistol and Gordon, picking it up, shot Brown, killing him with the bullet. Mrs. Gordon, the prisoner said, fought him like a tiger during the fight. Just as she got to the door Gordon said he fired a second shot at his wife. He said: "You will find two bullets in her." Gordon said Brown had not struck him. From Gordon's statements witness was led to believe that Mrs. Gordon had struck her husband with a pitcher or something else, Witness described Gordon's nervous condi-

After the hearing of further testimony the commonwealth rested its case and Mr. Kohn, attorney for Gordon, moved for the discharge of the prisoner. Judge Thompson ordered an adjournment until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, when argument on the motion will be heard.

PUT TO SLEEP IN THE EIGHTH.

Tom Cavanaugh Knocked Out by Tommy Tracey Last Night.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 8.-Tommy Tracey put Tom Cavanaugh to sleep in the eighth round before a large crowd in the Tremont Opera House to-night. The men weighed in at 3 o'clock this afternoon at 145 pounds each. John Duffy, of New Orleans,

The first round was tame, each man sparring and sizing up his antagonist, but the following rounds were hot enough to satisfy the most enthusiastic pugulist. Tracey played for Cavanaugh's head and wind and after the third round punched his man at will. Cavanaugh was game throughout and stood the punishment well. He clinched frequently to avoid punishment and there were several cries of foul, which were not allowed. Cavanaugh came up groggy for the eighth round and Tracey jabbed him on the head and face several times and then landed a terrific blow on Cavanaugh's breast which settled him and he was counted out. Creedon and Tracey, with Lew Phelan, leave to-morrow for St. Louis, where they will rest a short time and then proceed to Coney Island, where Creedon will meet Tom Dunfee and Tracey will have a go with Wolcott.

SCHOONER WRECKED.

Crew of Six Whites and Twenty-six Indians Probably Lost. VICTORIA, B. C., May 8.-Captain Sieward, of the sealing schooner Dora Sieward, which returned early this morning from her spring cruise, has little doubt, from reports received from the Indian hunters of the schooner Favorite, but that the sealing schooner Walter A. Earle, Capt. Louis Maghensen, of this port, was capsized in the open sea on Sunday, April 14, and every member of her crew lost. The Earle had a crew of six white men and twenty-six Indians, Other wreckage, including a mast and canoes were sighted, and it is feared other schooners have met the same fate. The spring cruise is a failure and all the

owners will lose money. Movements of Steamers. LIVERPOOL, May 8. - Arrived: Catalonia, from Boston.

from New York, for Bremer Anna M. Ross Post G. A. R. Speaks. PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The proposed unveiling of the Confederate monument in Chicago on Memorial day has brought this expression from Anna M. Ross Post, 94, G.

A. R., of this city "Resolved. That we do most emphatically and publicly express our disapproval of the unveiling of the Confederate monument in Chicago on Memorial day, May 30, 1895. We consider it a gross insult to the memories of our departed comrades and all survivors who fought in the Union cause for the upg of the principles of the great American Republic and suppression of treason. No greater reflection or insult could be cast upon the memory of our lamented commander, Gen. John A. Logan, who instituted Memorial day for no other purpose than to perpetuate and pay sacred homage

Attempted Suicide of a Miller. FAIRBURY, Ill., May 8 .- John J. Taylor, member of the Quincy milling firm, which assigned to-day, attempted suicide this evening. He was found hanging in the park at his residence in time to save his life. It is believed he was temporarily deever for the appointment of a receiver for

BEACH IS ACQUITTED

PROSECUTION FAILED IN ITS CASE AGAINST THE BANKER.

Portland Man Killed in a Wreck the Lake Erie & Western-Ghastly Find at Columbus.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROCKVILLE, Ind., May 8.-The jury i the case of John S. Beach, the ex-banker, of the Prairie City Bank, of Terre Haute, returned a verdict of not guilty this morning. The judge's instruction to the jury was on this line. The jury was only out five minutes. Beach was charged with receiving deposits after his bank was insolvent, and also charged with embezzlement The trial has lasted nearly two weeks, and the best legal talent was employed to defend Beach.

Blunder by the Prosecution.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 8.-The acquittal of banker Beach created no surprise here, where the people have been discussing the ability of his lawyers in preventing a trial on the merits of the case for nearly two years. It happened that the State had gone to trial on an indictment for accepting a deposit from a depositor who had more than \$1,000 in the bank, but who had put up his certificate of deposit as collateral for a loan, and as the statute reads that if the banker receives money from one who is "not indebted" to the banker it is embezzlement. The court found that this indictment would not hold, and instructed the jury accordingly. Beach's private bank failed in August, 1893, with \$150,600 in deposits, and the depositors have not received a cent. His assignee is his bondsman as treasurer of the savings bank from which he had taken \$50,000. That bank was protected by mortgages on about the only valuable property he owned just before his private bank closed its doors with less than \$3,000 on hand. The case has attracted much attention here because of the prominence of the Beach family and the long array of lawyers he has employed. Another of several indictments was called up, but went over till next term of

WRECK ON THE LAKE ERIE. Ten Cars Were Smashed and Two

Men Instantly Killed. CELINA, O., May 8.-East-bound freight No. 124, on the Lake Erie & Western rail road, was wrecked one mile west of this city, at 10 o'clock last night. Ten cars were smashed into splinters. Ote Birely, of St Mary's, O., and Peter Finch, of Portland, Ind., were instantly killed. George Anderson, of St. Mary's, and William Depew, Portland, Ind., were seriously injured, Anderson probably fatally. Two more men whose names are unknown, escaped injury None of the trainmen was hurt. The in jured were brought to this city and cared for and their parents notified. Finch was the son of Deputy Scheriff Finch, of Jay county, Indiana. His body was sent to The wreck was caused by the engineer

suddenly putting on air-brakes while the train was running down a steep grade. The quick application of the brakes lifted an oil tank car off the rails. It turned and fell across the track and the nine cars behind the oil tank were thrown in all directions.

DePauw Commencement Programme, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., May 8 .- Prepara-

tions are being made at DePauw for the annual commencement exercises of the uni versity, which will occur early next month The following programme was to-day issued by the university: Monday, June 3, to June 7, examination

of classes. June 8 to 11-9 a. m., exhibit of the school of art. June 8-8 p. m., graduating exercises o the preparatory school. June 9-9 a. m., university class meeting 10:30 a. m., baccalaureate sermon by Presi-

dent John June 10-9 a. m., business meeting of the Indiana Historicai Society; 2 p. m., meeting of the joint board of trustees and visitors; 2:30 p. m., address before the senior class, school of theology, by Bishop W. X. Ninde, D. D., LL. D., Detroit; 7:30 p. m., festival of the school of music Tuesday, June 11-8 a. m., business meet-

ing of the society of the alumni; 9 a. m. literary exercises of the senior class, col lege liberal arts; 2:30 p. m., reunions of the various classes of the alumni; 8 p. m., reunion and banquet of the society of the alumni; address by Rev. John M. Goodwin, A. M., Bowling Green, Ky., class '85; poem by George B. Lockwood, Ph. B., Terre Haute, class '94. Wednesday, June 12 (commencement day)-19 a. m., address before the senior

class, college liberal arts, by Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, D. D., LL. D., Oxford, Ga. subject, "Thirty Years After Appomattox." Conferring degrees by the president.

Business Man Strangely Disappears Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GAS CITY, Ind., May 8 .- Orlando Bandy, a well-known business man of Gas City, has disappeared and much anxiety is felt for his safety. He went to the barn last Sunday morning to attend his horses and did not return. He was last seen walking on the railroad track north of the city. He was in his shirt sleeves and his affairs here did not show that he had made any preparation for departure. His family cannot account for his absence. His financial affairs are in good shape and he had just completed a new business house on Main street for the accommodation of his meat market. It is feared his mind is unbalanced and he has wandered away or has committed sui-

Insurance Agents Still Kicking.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., May 8 .- At 7 o'clock this morning the left hand of Lewis Wade, the colored man who lost his life at the American starch works at this place on April 6, was found by workmen clearing away the debris. The coroner was at once notified and a further search resulted is finding the body, excepting the head which was burned away. The remains were prepared for burial when the insurance company asked for further proof of the death of Wade. The investigation showed papers in his pocket and \$1 in silver which he had in a pocketbook.

Discharged for Frequenting Saloons. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 8.-May 1 General Superintendent Johnson, of the Nickelplate, issued a general order prohibiting its employes from loitering about saloons. The order was not to be construed as to prohibit men from boarding at hotels maintaining bars, but they must not frequent the bar. To-day two freight conductors and ten brakemen were dismissed because they had been seen entering a saloon since the order went into effect. It is said that twenty other trainmen have been ordered to report to answer charges of a like

Fixed the Elder's Salary. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., May 8.-The annual meeting of the Methodist preachers and siewards of the Muncie district met to-day. Elder H. N. Herrick presided, with Rev. G. A. Wilson secretary. At the meeting of stewards A. N. Turner, of Montpeller; Dr. W. L. Wharton, New Cumberland; John Moorman, of Farmland; J. E. Wiming Hartford City, and O. J. Currant, Redkey as a committee, fixed the salary of Elder Herrick for the ensuing year at \$2,023, an increase of \$133.

Quarrymen Overcome by Gas. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., May 8 .- Fifteen workmen, employes in the Gheens cement quarries at Cementville, are lying in critical condition as a result of breathing the gas generated by blasting in the quarry The quarry is fully three hundred yards deep, stretching underground backward from the edge of the pond. The entrance to the cavity is just large enough to ad-mit the workmen one by one. The foul air could not escape as fast as generated.

Switchman for Thirty Years Killed. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May & .- John Heidenreich, who has been a switchman in this city for thirty years, was run over and killed by the cars to-day in the Evansville

The parlors of Mr. Knight's Main street residence, where the reception was given, were beautifully decorated. The Brazil bar and some from Greencastle were present.

Cut to Pieces by the Cars. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., May 8.-A young man, who was beating a ride over the Monon railroad, fell between the freight

cars this morning, near this city, and was cut to pieces. Nothing was found to identify him, but it is supposed that he belonged at Danville, Ill. Highwaymen Invade a House.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. PERU, Ind., May 8.-Masked men at Gilead, this county, early this morning held up Frank Moore at his residence, securing over \$200 in cash, besides jewelry and other valuables. Entrance to the house was effected by means of a bogus telegram.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., May 8 .- Lucy Latliffe, eight-year-old daughter of Nathan Latliffe, eight miles northwest of this city was killed by lightning to-day. She was at tempting to chase a cat off the fence during a storm. The cat escaped.

Girl Killed by Lightning.

Indiana Deaths. SHELBYVILLE, Ind., May 8.-Col. Ab ner D. Cross died at his residence in this city, at 5 p. m., this afternoon. Deceased was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, about seventy-two years ago and was re-lated to some of the most influential families of that commonwealth. He came to this city early in life and for years managed the Hotel Ray. He was a Union sol-dier and at the time of his death was drawing a large pension on account of total paralysis, which occurred two years ago, and finally caused his death. He leaves a widow and four sons. Colonel Cross for years was one of the leading managers of the Democratic party of this county and was probably better known and as highly respected as anyone who ever resided in

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., May 8.-Mrs Josiah Mulliken died at her home on South Eastern avenue this morning, after a protracted illness from cancer. Mrs. Mulliken was born in midocean, while her parents were coming to this country from Wales. eighty-four years ago. She was the mother of ten children, nine of whom survive, and has lived continuously in her present home for fifty-five years. MARION, Ind., May 8 .- Mrs. David Wall,

of Monroe township, died last night of paralysis. She and her husband have been residents of the county for over a half century. She was the mother of Dr. M. M. Wall, a prominent physician of this city. WINCHESTER, Ind., May 8,-Sarah Hollowell, aged eighty, died here to-day of cancer of the mouth. She was the widow of a soldier and recently was granted a pension of \$12 a month, drawing nearly \$700 back pay.

Indiana Notes. The Marion Commercial Club has elected the following directors: George Webster, ir., G. A. Southall, O. H. Barrows, Hiram Beshore, E. H. Johnson, George H. Moore and George R. Stewart. Thomas J. Wolfe, jr., yesterday, was formally charged with throwing a C., H. &

l. switch at Connersville last fall and wrecking the Chicago vestibule train. He had just been released from jail after serving a sentence on another charge when ar-

SQUEEZING THE PROPIE.

The Leather Trust Said to Be Turning the Screws Too Fast.

CHICAGO, May 8.-The Tribune to-morrow will say: "The American people, it likely, will be forced to contribute a huge sum to the coffers of the Leather Trust unless present conditions are changed. The trust controls 90 per cent. of the dry-hide stock in the country. It has marked up prices faster and further than they ever rose before in the same time. There is a reason for the advance in green-hide lies in the scarcity of Jobbers and manufacturers cattle. believe there is no such scarity as to dry hides, and they think the advance in leather made of them is the first grand coup attempted by the trust since it came into existence. They say it has succeeded to a point that insures the trust a profit o \$1,000,000 a month. They quote the predictions of the trust's agents and representatives, that the rise is only fairly under way, and they add prophecies of their own that the amount of the advance must be paid by the people, and practically those who purchase low grades of shoes.'

CUBA'S INSURRECTION. Band of Twenty Rebels Defeated and

One Insurgent Killed. HAVANA, May 8 .- A band of twenty rebels have been defated by the troops at the Malagas farm, near Torcade, in the Colon district. One of the rebels was killed and they lost their arms and horses. The troops are pursuing them. It is rumored that Carlos Castillo desires to surrender with his band to the authorities and it is said that he has informed Captain General Martinez de Campos of his decision in this matter. Maximo Gomez intends to invade Camagua, in the province of Puerto Prin-

At an important meeting of the inhabitants of Puerto Principe resolutions were passed showing that they had decided to remain loyal and offer active opposition to the rebels. They answered the threats contained in the proclamation issued by Gomez with reminding him that the inhabitants remembered his obnoxious conduct during the previous revolution.

Only One Texan Yet Wounded. FORT WORTH, Tex., May 8.-A le ter, postmarked Tampa, Fla., but dated in camp near Ramon de las Jaguar, April 29, and signed by William Flaherty, one of the twenty recruits who left here to join the Cuban insurrectionists, has been received, and gives a glowing description of the insurrectionists' cause. The writer says the Fort Worth contingent has been in three engagements, all of which were won by the patriots, and only one man from Fort Worth has been hurt. Recruits are flocking to the insurgents, and the morale of the army of liberation is splendid. The letter further states that the Cubans are receiving the best improved arms, have plenty of ammunition and the troops are paid regularly. A majority of the troops are

The Infanta Isabella Released. TAMPA, Fla., May 8.—The Infanta Isabella has been released from quarantine. The officers came up to this place during the afternoon and had a consultation with the Spanish vice consul. They will await orders from Spain. The officers were accorded many courtesies by the Spanish residents.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

William Traut, a Pittsburg liquor dealer, has failed. It is estimated that the liabilities will reach \$250,000. The fourth annual bench show of the Pacific Kennel Club opened at San Fran-cisco yesterday with 351 entries. At Galveston, Tex., yesterday, in the course of a quarrel, Louis Zimmerman was instantly killed and Henry Bouss dangerous-

v wounded.

Price, the convicted murderer of Miss Dean, at Denton, Md., has made a final confession in which he admits that he alone committed the deed. The Southern Standard Telephone Company, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000, to operate in Tennessee, Kentucky and the

Carolinas, has been organized. The Utah constitutional convention, which has for sixty days been framing the fundamental law of the new State, finished its labors yesterday and adjourned sine die. P. Sweeny, as an individual, and as P Sweeny & Co., cigar manufacturer, of Columbus, O., have assigned to John J. Crosby for the benefit of creditors. Assets, 20,000; liabilities, \$22,000.

The Bogardus bill, making train robbery capital offense, was killed by the Illinois House yesterday. The point was raised that the bill was really aimed at strikers. and not at genuine robbers. Mrs. Frank Collins, wife of a gambler. shot and killed Annie Snodgrass, of For Smith, who was walking along the streets of Monett, Mc., with Collins Tuesday night. The couple had registered as husband and wife at a hotel, and when they stepped out upon the street Mrs. Collins

was in waiting for them. Catholic Knights of America. OMAHA, Neb., May 8.-All the supreme have arrived in Omaha and are now a work completing arrangements for the na tional convention of the order, which con killed by the cars to-day in the Evansville & Terre Haute yard.

George Knight's Birthday Dinner.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 8.—Mrs. George Gordon Kerfoot gave a 6 o'clock dinner last evening in honor of the firty-fifth birthday of her father, attorney George A. Knight.

tional convention of the order, which convenes in this city next Tuesday. The work of examining the books began to-day. Surganization, whose chief feature is mutual insurance, was steadily gaining in membership, almost every State and Territory now having its branches. "Another thing we have," said he, "that no other kindred society has is a sinking fund which amounts to \$275,000 and is invested in interest-hearing bonds."

SUMMARILY . EJECTED

O'DONNOVAN ROSSA "FIRED" FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

He Addressed "Mr. Speaker" from the Strangers' Gallery, to the Astonishment of the Staid Britishers.

LONDON, May 8.-There was an exciting and unprecedented scene in the House of Commons this afternoon. Just as the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. John Moriey, had finished his speech discussing the bill of Mr. Edmund F. V. Knox, member for West Cavan, anti-Parnellite, to repeal the crimes act, O'Donovan Rossa, the well-known Irish agitator, of New York, arose from a seat in the strangers' gallery and excitedly

"Mr. Speaker-An assassin's blow has been aimed at me in this house and a stain has been put upon my name-Rossa's remarks were here greeted with loud shouts of "Order!" The Sergeant-atarms summarily ejected Rossa from the House. At the time of the interruption the members did not know that it was Rossa who interrupted the proceedings, and when his identity became known the sensation increased. A previous speaker, it appears, had alluded in uncomplimentary terms to O'Donovan Rossa, and it was this that caused him to enter a protest from the gallery. Rossa, after having been ejected from the house, was turned over to the police, with instructions not to allow him again within the precincts of the houses of Parliament. Consequently Rossa was marched off the premises by the blue coats, who warned him not to show his face there After several hours' debate following the speech made by Mr. Morley, who warmly

supported the bill, closure was adopted by a vote of 225 to 208, and Mr. Knox's bill to repeal the crimes act was read for the second time, without division.

ANTI-REVOLUTION BILL.

Chancellor Hohenlohe Talks in Behalf of the Measure.

BERLIN, May 8.-The Reichstag was was crowded to-day with members and the galleries were full of interested spectators all eager to hear the debate on the second reading of the anti-revolution bill, a measure which has attracted universal attention throughout Germany for a long time past, and which has met with determined opposition from many quarters. The Chancelor, Prince Hohenlohe, in explaining the motives of the government in introducing the bill, said that he could not understand why indignation meetings had been held to protest against passing the measure. He held too high an opinion of the "nation of thinkers" to imagine that it would be supposed that the work of German philosophers and the progress of humanity would be checked by the legal provision under discussion. The committee had dragged extraneous matter into the bill, intending to strengthen the hands of the executive, but the proposals introduced questions of religion and public morals and even weakened certain provisions of the bill. Continuing the Chancellor said that he had to thank Herr Von Levetzow, late President of the Reichstag, for his motion, which partially substitutes the government's bill for the committee's proposals, and then the Prince expressed the hope that the House would furnish the government with the means of opposing the violent tendencies of certain classes with more effective measures than hitherto at its disposal. Herr Barth, a member of the Freisinnige party, declared that Prince Hohenlohe had pronounced a eulogy of the bill. Count

Von Manteuffel, Conservative, approved of the proposal of Herr Von Levetzow, and said if it was rejected the Conservative party would vote against the committee's wording and probably against the whole

Herr Auer. Socialist, described the bill as being the outcome of fear, and said: "Germans only fear God and the Social Democrats." (Laughter.) Herr Auer added: "The Conservatives want to to see the Socialists place themselves in revolt in front of the soldiers' rifles and see their blood flow. We shall not, however, do them this favor." The President of the Reichstag, Herr Von Buol-Berenberg, rebuked Herr Auer for his utterances. The Minister of War, General Bronsart Von Schellendorf, said that the duty of the army was to defeat the enemy. Its laurels

were not won by keeping down mobs in the streets. This task was confided to the police and firemen. Count Von Kardorff, the German silver champion, announced that the Imperialists could only support the sections of the bil dealing with the military and penal code

and the incitement of soldiers to mutiny. THE HAREM DESPOT.

Ruler of the Turks Vigorously Denounced by Lady Somerset. LONDON, May 8 .- A meeting to protest against the Armenian outrages was held last evening at St. James Hall. The Duke of Argyll presided and the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Above the platform was the legend: "The Armenians claim the right to live peacefully in their native land." Telegrams of sympathy were received from Armenia, the British colonies, Bulgaria, Cairo, Paris, Athens, Macedonia and elsewhere. In his speech opening the

assume an active executive part in the Armenian question. It was its duty to open the windows and let in the light. A letter from Mr. Gladstone was then read, in which he expressed his sincere grief over Armenians' pitiable condition and declared that England should adopt effectual measures to prevent a recurrence of Clifford, Canon McColl, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Canon Wilberforce, the bishop of St. Asaph and bishop of Here-

meeting the Duke of Argyll said it was a

hopeless task to overcome the causes of

corruption in Turkey. It was now the ab-

solute duty of the British government to

Lady Somerset addressed the meeting. She declared that the crescent would hence forth stand forth before the eyes of the nations as a thing as impossible to be cleaned as was the hand of Lady Macbeth. It was fitting that a woman's voice should be uplifted for the Armenian women. A hundred thousand women wearing the white ribbon were invisibly present with her as the stood trying to represent their holy indignation and their burning love for their sisters in the clutches of the harem despot A dispatch to the Times from Erzinghian.

Asiatic Turkey, says that a massacre of Christians at that place was prevented by the arrest of the chief conspirators in plot. The evidence taken at Moosh by the Turkish commission of inquiry tends to fix the responsibility for the recent massacres on Tahsin Pasha, late Governor of Bitlis, who stated in official dispatches that the Armenians have raised the standard of rebellion, thus leading to the dispatch of Turkish troops to quell the alleged revolt and to the subsequent mas-

A ROYAL DISPLAY.

Queen Victoria's Drawing Room Attended by Many Prominent People. LONDON, May 8.-With bright sunshine and a cool breeze which raised clouds of dust the approaches to Buckingham Palace were thronged to-day long before the hour fixed for the opening of the drawing room by a treble file of carriages along the Mall, waiting to take their occupants to the most brilliant royal display of the season. The procession to the throng room included the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duch-ess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, the Duchess of Al-bany, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Saxe-Weimer. It is long since there has been such an assemblage of royalty in London. The third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Prin-cess Alexandra, made her debut in the royal circle. The Queen Regent of Holiand and the little Queen of Holland went to the palace, but they did not attend the actual drawing-room ceremony. The Queen sent a special carriage to Brown's Hotel to bring them to Buckingham Palace, so as to enable the young queen to see her arrayed in her robes of state before the ceremony. The two Queens of Holland dined at Buckingham Palace to-night, and will lunch there to-morrow before starting on their return to Holland. Their presence in London sight seeing and shopping has given a great air of liveliness to the West End.

American Charged with Forgery. LONDON, May 8 .- Mendal Howard, an American citizen, who was arrested here on April 29, on the charge of having in his possession a number of engraved plates and other material for forging notes and postage

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

stamps, was arraigned to-day at the Westminster Police Court. He is said to have re-sided seven years in the United States, three of which he passed in the State of Ohio. The British police attach importance to the capture of Howard, owing to the discovery of extensive forging of American postage stamps which have been offered for sale at an appreciable discount. The police also found at his lodgings plates for printing 1,000-franc notes like those of the Bank of France and for printing bogus French rallway bonds, etc. The prisoner was finally remanded until Tuesday next.

The Custellanes' Paris Home. PARIS. May 8 .- Count Bonaface de Castellane and his wife, formerly Miss Anna Gould, of New York, have bought a large site at the corner of the avenue Du Bois de Boulogne and the avenue De Malakoff, paying therefor 700 francs per metre. The Countess De Castellane will now carry out the dream of her life, that is, to exactly reproduce the Grand Trianon at Versailles, with immense gardens, for a Paris resi-

Cable Notes. The Cunard line steamship Etruria, which sails from Liverpool next Saturday, for New York, will take f200,000 in gold to the

bond syndicate. The Hon. W. A. Terrell, American minister to Turkey, left Constantinople yesterday for Cairo, Egypt. He intends to make

a tour of Syria. A conflagration in the town of Galszez, in the Zemplin district of Hungary, has destroyed 100 houses and three churches. Three persons were burned to death and four injured.

The German Reichstag committee, by vote of 13 to 12, rejected a motion made by Count Von Schwerin, Conservative, approving the principle of Count Von Kanitz's motion in favor of a government monopoly for grain, etc.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung publishes a report to the effect that Count Bebelsberg, formerly an attache of the Austrian legation at Brussels, has been arrested in Vi enna charged with having been connected with the scandal which caused the suicide of Count Andrassy Pekros, Vice President of the lower house of the Hungarian Diet.

THE DRAINAGE CANAL

CHICAGO'S GREAT SCHEME FOR THE DISPOSAL OF ITS SEWAGE.

How Other Cities May Be Affected by the Enterprise-Some Interesting Facts and Figures.

Oberlin, O., Correspondence New York Post, Few people seem to be aware of the magnitude or of the far-reaching consequences of the enterprise upon which Chicago has embarked for the disposition of its sewer filth. During the last three years the city has already spent more than \$10,000,000 in the construction of a canal which is to turn a portion of the water of the great lakes along an old glacial outlet into the Mississippi valley, and carry the sewage with it so diluted that it will not be a menace to the health of the Illinois valley, through which it is to flow. Ten million more dollars will have to be spent before the canal is in active operation; but the work is prosecuted with such energy that its completion is looked for within the next two

This is not to be a canal with locks to regulate the flow of water, but an open channel 160 feet wide at the bottom, and eighteen feet deep, with plans for deepening it still more in the future. When first opened it is to discharge ten thousand cubic feet of water per second, which is about 5 per cent. of the amount now flowing through Niagara river. The quantity of water to be discharged is fixed by the Legislature of the State with a view to pro tecting the valley of the Illinois from contamination. When the population of the city shall exceed three million, the quantity of the discharge is to be increased in proportion to the excess. The amount of the original discharge is so great that the engineers estimate that it will raise the lowwater mark of the Mississippi one foot at St. Louis.

The accomplishing of such an enormous enterprise is rendered possible by the peculiar physical geography of the great lakes, Lakes Michigan and Huron are, pracically, on the same water level, about 58 feet above the sea, while Lake Erie is only eight feet lower. Lake Superior is in an in dependent basin twenty feet higher. The basin of the lower of these three lakes is so delicately poised that only four feet of rock and two of gravel at Chicago prevent them from spilling over into the Mississippi valley at high water. The rock bottom of the Niagara, where it leaves Lake Erie, is only thirty feet lower than the rock shelf which forms the barrier west of Chicago. An elevation of fifty feet at Buffalo, or a depression of the same amount at Chicago, would reverse the drainage and make the four upper lakes tributary to the Mississippi. What nature could do so easily. the engineers of Chicago are to do in part by the expenditure of the vast sums put at their service by the city. OTHER CITIES NOT CONSULTED.

This plan for the disposal of Chicago's sewage has been devised by the city and the State without formal consultation with the other parties whose interests may be affected by it. It seems to be assumed that, since the canal is wholly within the territory of Illinois, it is not necessary to consider the other interests involved. But the cities along the lower lakes are just beginning to be aroused to a consideration of the possible effect of this scheme upon the level of the lakes, and upon the depth of the water in their harbors and in the channels which have been deepened at great expense to facilitate commerce to their ports. The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has just petitioned the Secretary of War to investigate the matter at once, and ascertain what effect the canal will really have, so that proper measures may be instituted for the protection of all the interests at stake. In esponse to this action of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, other cities on the lakes have joined in the request, so that public attention will be occupied with the question to a large extent for some years to come. A few words, therefore, with reference to the elements involved will not The total drainage area of the four upper akes is 250,000 square miles, with a rainfall

of about thirty-one inches. If we reckon that from 35 to 40 per cent. of this is now discharged through Niagara river (which is a liberal estimate), it would make the amount to be about 200,000 cubic feet per second. This accords very closely with the estimate made by Major Ruffney, the United States engineer, in charge of the survey of the lower part of Lake Erie. In 1893 he was set to gauge the flow at Black Rock, near the head of Niagara river. As a result of this investigation he concluded that the average discharge of the river was a little over 200,000 cubic feet per second. It is not, however, an easy matter to de-termine how much the diversion of 10,000 cubic feet, or 5 per cent., will reduce the level of the discharging stream, and so of the lake. As the channel at Black Rock is only about 2,000 feet wide and twenty feet deep, Major Ruffner estimated that the diversion of 5 per cent. of the water flowing into Lake Erie will probably reduce its level nine inches. The Chicago engineers, basing their calculations on earlier and less perfect data, have been reckening on a lowering of the level of from three to five inches only. But in view of the shallowness of all the harbors on Lake Erie, and of the fact that the United States has but just completed its work of deepening the navigable channel two feet at a cost of \$2,000,000, even the lesser estimate is by no means an insignificant item. Especially does this appear in view of the future in crease of the amount of the discharge upon the growth of the city to its possible ex-Furthermore, it should be kept in mind that while the tax levy upon Chicago is made upon the substantial ground of promade upon the sanitary interests of the city, the ulterior object of insuring a ship canal

The engineers in charge freely talk of diverting 15 or 20 per cent, of the water of the great lakes into the Illinois, so as to give such continuous volume to both that

navigable at all times to the largest steamers. Locks, of course, are contemplated to carry ships past the rapids which will be created at various places.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY If this canal shall be adopted by the United States as a part of its system of internal navigation, it seems evident that the general government will be called upon to protect the other interests involved from injury. This will include the maintenance of the normal depth of water in the harbors of the lower lakes and in the navigable channel to which commerce has already adjusted itself. International questions may also arise. If it is not adopted as a national waterway, it will be an interesting question whether the cost of repairing damages can be assessed upon the city of Chicago, which is to receive the direct benefit from this diversion of a public water.

The most feasible way spoken of to keen

the level of the lower lakes up to its normal

stage is to store water in Lake Superior dur-

ing the early part of the season and let it down in the dryer parts of the year, thus equalizing the flow. But this involves unknown interference with vested rights on both the Canadian and the American shores of the lake, which would have to be adjusted by an international commission. The level of Lakes Erie and Ontario could be maintained by slightly constricting the outlets so as to diminish the cross-section of the discharging streams. It must be confessed that the boldness of the Chicago engineers, and the promptness with which the city is proceeding to carry out their plans, are scarcely less than sublime. In olden times this project of Chicago might easily have become the occasion of a war between the East and the West, or between Canada and the United States, But, happily, the age of arbitration has already come, and there will be ample time to prepare for the remedy of incidental evils before the canal shall become a fixed fact; for so vast are the stores of water in the great lakes that four or five years would elapse before the full effect of such a diversion as is contemplated would be felt upon the lake level, Still even the vast reservoirs of the great lakes are not exhaustless; and now is the time to forecast the results of such a far-reaching interference with the natural waterways years hence, it is in full operation. certainly is remarkable that the solution of a most difficult problem in disposing of a city's sewage should render financially practicable one of the boldest schemes for the improvement of internal navigation which have ever been entertained by engineers anywhere in the world.

A CURE FOR IDIOCY.

It Remains to Be Seen How Successful It Will Be. Washington Star.

A cure for idiocy is one of the latest achievements of surgical science, which has taken so many giant strides of late years that it may be almost termed one of the wonders of the century. Experiments were made on the skulls of two children, who had been idiotic from birth, and the latest accounts are that they are not only surviving the shock of the operation but are giving promise of a recovery of the mental faculties. It would be more correct to say that they are gaining those faculties, for the idiot from birth has no development until the obstruction on the brain is removed. This is exactly the process in the trials. Holes are drilled in the skulls of the child, at the top of the head where the "fontanelle" or "soft spot" is usually located. In the case now under observation these spots had become hardened at birth, and thus the expansion and development of the brain had been arrested. The operation was, therefore, to make a new or artificial fontanelle. Great care had to be exercised, of course, to avoid injuring the brain, and there lay the main difficulty of the operation. The scalp is drawn anew over the aperatures in the skull thus made, and the little brain is left to cure itself. The children thus operated upon are two years old. It is, of course, a question just when the patients should be subjected to the experiment, and the age of two years has been chosen as the starting point. It has been considered probable that at this age the child, if it should recover its health and gain intelligence, will be scarcely behind other children of its own age a dozen years later. By that time assisted nature would have caught up with itself, as it were. There may be some question in the minds of ultra-sensitive people as to whether it is right for surgeons to experiment in this way upon helpless children by performing operations that may cause death. Yet there will probably be no general outery against such an effort. In some sense death is preferable to lifelong idiocy. Few parents would be likely to object to the experiment upon their own unfortunate offspring if conducted with the care which should attend all such danger-

ous proceedings. Woman's Congress of Missions. EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 8 .- At the session of the Woman's Congress of Foreign Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to-day, Mrs. W. J. Darby, of Evansville, the president, delivered her annual address. Reports were heard, all being encouraging. The afternoon was given up 12 reports and discussions. To-night Miss Jean L. Ankron, of Pennsylvania, was con-

secrated a missionary to Mexico. Sudden Denth of Judge Tanner.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PARIS, Ill., May 8 .- Henry Tanner, excounty judge, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday at the residence of his son, Alfred Tanner. He arose in apparently good health and was standing on the front porch when stricken. He was in his seventy-ninth year and leaves three sons-Henry S., James E. and Alfred Tanner, all of whom are married and residing here.

NEW YORK, May 8 .- Dr. John M. Byron, the well-known bacteriologist, died at too New York Hospital, to-day, of consump-MANCHESTER, N. H., May &-Ex-Gov. James A. Weston died at his residence here to-day after an illness of several weeks.

Safer.

Kansas City Journal. Recent tragedies at Louisville, New Orleans and Minneapolis are convincing evidence that when a man goes to make love to a married woman he had better select



his own wife.

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